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C. C. COLE,
J. W. ALBRIGHT, EDITORS.

Corresponding Editors.
R. G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.
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SPECIMEN COPIES.—Every mail brings
us letters for specimen copies of the
Times. We would remark that the copies
we now send are specimens of what the
Times is now. Persons sending for
specimen copies should therefore, bear in
mind that we intend greatly enlarging
for the next year, making the paper
eight pages instead of four as now. Also
the printing and article of paper are to be
much superior. And as a still greater
attraction, we shall illustrate with fine
engravings.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature
of North Carolina meets on the 15th inst.,
being the third Monday of the month.—
The session will be an unusually interest-
ing one. Two U. S. Senators, two Judges
and State officers are to be elected. The
revenue and internal improvement ques-
tions will engross considerable attention;
besides, the judicial system of the State
may meet with some amendment or
change. Our correspondent will keep us
well posted.

HAWK'S HISTORY.—Messrs. E. J.
Hale & Son have announced the second
volume of Dr. Hawk's History of North
Carolina. After we shall have seen the
volume, we will be better able to speak of
its merits. Its completion is being looked
forward to with much interest, and much
is expected of the work. We hope publi-
cist expectation may be met.

TAXES.—Notwithstanding every man
knows the necessity of "taxes" for the
support of the government, and would
look with pity upon the citizen who
would resist the collector, yet there is in
every State a cry of "burdened with tax-
ation." An interesting table has been
prepared by Col. John H. Wheeler, which
gives the amount of taxes paid by each
State, the population and the tax paid by
each tax-payer. From this table it will
be seen that North Carolina pays the
least per head, and Maine the most; the
first being fifty cents, the latter three
dollars. The highest State bonds and the
smallest tax—a meaningless compliment.

PREPARING TO RESIST.—An English
officer direct from Paraguay, it is stated in
the New York Tribune, reports that Lopez
is preparing effective modes of resistance
and defence by building fortifications and
obstructing the navigation of the river a-
gainst the approach of the American squad-
ron. He has placed chains and booms a-
cross, and proposes sinking light vessels
in the channel, in which event our ex-
pedition could not ascend. Several Belgian
and Hungarian officers are engaged in di-
recting operations.

CLUES.—Those friends that have sent
us clues during the past week have our
warmest thanks for their kindness, and
also for the accompanying words of
encouragement in our enterprise.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. Bragg
has designated Thursday, the 25th in-
stant, as Thanksgiving Day in North
Carolina.

THE CORN CROP.—The Herald of
Truth, Henderson County, N. C., says of
the crops:

It is true, that the summer drought cut
short the corn, in this county, to some ex-
tent; but, still, there is an abundance of
corn, and of the best quality, in every
neighborhood.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—We
learn from the St. Paul Times that the
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad
Company contemplates the erection of a
bridge across the Mississippi, at Fort
Snelling, which, when finished, will be
one of the longest and finest structures on
the American continent.

GEN. WALKER AND THE GOVERNMENT.
—Washington, Nov. 8.—Gen. Walker
is satisfied there will be no interference with
lawful emigration to Nicaragua. He says
there is no clashing of interest between
the Southern emigration company and the
Nicaraguan Canal Company. The General
will probably leave for Mobile tomorrow,
though it is not certain. He will go to
Central America with the first party.

What's to be done with Mexico?
One of the most vexed and complicated
questions agitating the political world, is,
"what's to be done with Mexico?" It is
evident to every observer of public move-
ments, that something must and will be
done, and done quickly; and the dis-
posal what it may, the United States is,
perhaps, more than any other government,
after Mexico herself, interested.

And as it is now occupying much at-
tention at the governmental head, and will
occupy much greater attention before a
final settlement, we offer no other apology
for the space devoted in this week's issue
to the consideration of the subject. We
recommend a full reading of what follows,
as it looks at Mexico both in the past and
future, as well as in the present.

We first extract from a Mexican cor-
respondence of the San Francisco Bulle-
tin:

Although an attentive looker on, and a
long and active resident of this country,
and moreover one who takes a deep inter-
est in its future, I confess that never did
such doubt hang over my mind, of what
is to come out of all these troubles of this
country at the present time. I sometimes
am almost induced to believe that there
is no salvation for this naturally rich and
beautiful, but politically cursed land; and
that political annihilation must soon take
place. Of one thing I am sure; that with
Mexicans alone, the country must lose its
nationality within a very brief period. In
proof of this, we need simply cast our
eyes over the recent and the time this
country became independent. The revolu-
tions and violent changes which have
taken place will clearly show, that the
natives of this country are all mixed, in
their races, are completely unfit to enjoy
as they are incapable of conceiving, a pure-
ly democratic, responsible government.—
Mexico has had 62 changes in her gov-
ernment since the year of her independ-
ence—in 1821—about one government
to every half-year; and the greater por-
tion of these changes has been brought
about by civil war—or, in the parlance of
the country, by pronunciamientos. With
every change of government, the credit of
the country has declined, until now, the
interior debt bonds are only worth, in the
market, about 75 or 80 per cent.

But my idea is not to get too deeply into
this subject, for volumes can be written
that could be filled with interest. My
object is to show some powerful illustra-
tions of the decay of this country, its in-
competency for self government, and to
urge that the United States, for self-
preservation, may do her duty before
long to this country and save it from the
vagrabondage to which it has arrived. Not
only is it the policy of the United States
to do this for the present and future politi-
cal purposes, but it is her duty to do
something with Mexico in justice to her
citizens who have come here under treaty
stipulations, and who have been plundered
and outraged in the most shameful man-
ner.

The number of Americans in this coun-
try is about 500 at this time. Of all
other foreigners, we have about 9000
more. The Spaniards are in excess of all
others put together, and their retrograde
ideas have done much to put Mexico in
the condition she is in to-day. Had we
a large American and English population
here, the effect would be marvelous on
the country; but neither Englishmen nor
Americans will come here to risk their
capital, so long as their Governments al-
low them to be plundered with impunity,
as they have been, for the last few years.
England has clearly said, by her actions
here and elsewhere, that she wishes the
United States to lay hold of and dictate a
steady government to Mexico, to procure
submissive quiet at once. What the
United States ought to do is to dictate a
form of government to Mexico and enforce
quiet on the country. This can be done
by the agency of a clever man here, as
Minister of the United States; for all
classes of respectable people in Mexico,
notwithstanding they sincerely hate every-
thing which is Anglo Saxon, would give
their support and aid to such an agent of
the United States, for their own preserva-
tion. The preliminaries are arranged,
detail could easily be carried into effect,
as five thousand men, judiciously dis-
tributed throughout this country, would
keep down any revolutionary feeling which
might get abroad. It would be a virtual
protectorate, and might cost the Ameri-
can Government some advances of money;
but, a country that is naturally so rich as
this, has no need of being a beggar, after
she has once established peace. Peace
would soon rejuvenate the drooping and
dying interests of this country, and would
bring in a very considerable amount of
foreign enterprise and capital; and, with
the increases of all branches of industry,
the revenues of the country would soon
exceed the same time admit of a great re-
duction on the unjust duties from the
present tariff. Every one who at all
knows this country—its rich mines now
worked, besides those known to exist, but
which have not been worked, on account
of the insecurity of the country—its
facilities for manufactures, its rich oracle
and grazing lands, and its great demand
for railroads, which open fields for the
most unlimited speculation—must confess
that a stable government in Mexico
would create a spirit for business that
would surpass the most brilliant periods
in the history of California or Australia.

Besides the above, we penetrate still
deeper into the mysteries of the "vexed
Mexican question," by the following,
condensed from various sources by the
Richmond Enquirer:

All accounts represent Mexico, with
all its immense natural advantages, as a
prey to anarchy and internal warfare, the
sport of desperate, brigand-like leaders.
We condense an article from a city of
Mexico journal, in the liberalist edition,
which we had translated in the Charles-
ton News. According to the writer
anarchy rules the whole country; from
one end to the other of the Republic the
people are in arms; each Mexican military
chief makes a forced march to supply his
band with money, horses, clothing, pro-
visions, &c., which he seizes, simply fur-
nishing a receipt therefor. An enormous
amount of property has been sacrificed in
the present civil war, since the 1st of Jan-
uary—the total amount of money and
property taken and destroyed, in the past
seven months, being fairly estimated at
not less than \$100,000,000. The justice
of this calculation will be admitted, when
we recur to the losses occasioned by a

week's heavy firing in the large city of
Mexico, a week or more firing in Guad-
alajara, the battles in San Luis, Zacatecas,
Guamajato, Durango, Celaya, Yampato,
Moravatio, Jalapa, Orizava, &c., the entire
desertion of Perote and about twenty-five
more considerable places, the abandon-
ment of hundreds of haciendas, and, in
addition, the heavy expense of keeping up
at least fifty thousand soldiers. In the
above estimate are not included the in-
juries to commerce, nor the losses of the
thousands of agriculturists, whose crops
and fields will necessarily be neglected for
a long time. To sustain itself the Govern-
ment resorts to forcing money from its rich
citizens, two of whom were thrown into
jail because they would not pay up \$300,
000 each, when requested to do so, only
security offered to them being the value-
less obligations of the clergy. By the im-
prisonment of one of the wealthy citi-
zens, Senor Escudon, twenty thousand
persons were thrown out of employment
to complete the black picture, we quote
the following extract of a late letter from
Mexico, as we find it in the New York
Express:

"The two parties—the Church party
and the liberals—have together about
50,000 men in the field. These forces are
scattered over the country from Yucatan
to Sonora. They have no disciplin-
ed troops to sustain these forces, and they
are, therefore, compelled to live upon the
country. Their morality not being the
highest, this necessity is easily complied
with, and cities, towns, villages and
haciendas are put under contribution, and
made to pay with horses, provisions, grain,
money, clothing, &c., the expenses of civil
war. So rapacious have become the rab-
ble soldiery, that the grossest outrages are
committed on all the populations. Prop-
erty is taken and destroyed, and in many
cases in the central parts of the Republic
the women of the towns and villages have
been made subject to the lusts of the sol-
diers. To such an extent have outrages
been committed, that the people of hun-
dreds of haciendas, and a score of more
considerable towns have been forced to
abandon their homes and take refuge in
the large cities. Places with populations
of from ten to fifty thousand have been
completely abandoned. Yucatan has been
abandoned by its population for the last
four months. San Luis Potosi, a place
of 50,000 population, has been mostly
deserted. At last advices but three spots
were open in the whole place. The citi-
zens had fled to the mountains or the
larger cities.

In the mountains, the commerce and
industrial interests of the country are fast
going to ruin, and money is becoming a
rarely scarce article in the channels of
trade. Goods have now been detained
in Vera Cruz for the last eight months.—
The store houses of that port are crowded,
and much damage has come to all classes
of perishable articles by being left so long
at that unfavorable point.

On this capital the Government is
ruling with a rod of iron. Persons are
thrown into prison on the slightest pretext,
the jails are filled. The press is com-
pletely silenced. The priests have it under
their thumb. The President of the na-
tion is an old monte dealer, and the Prime
Minister—and soul and spirit of the Gov-
ernment—is an unscrupulous priest."

Terrified by the scene of ruin around
them, it is alleged that the Puros or Lib-
eral Party, and also the British creditors
of Mexico and the American claimants
against Mexico, are looking to the United
States to take possession of the country,
in the shape of a Protectorate. Even that
conservative organ, the New York Ex-
press, complains that the Administration
neglects the "tempting opportunity" pre-
sented by the wreck and ruin in which
that unhappy country is getting to be in-
extricably involved, and it demands sterner
measures. It goes on to say, that "the
wisest course for this government to pur-
sue, in this emergency, is to strengthen
its influence with the now known to be
numerous class of Mexicans, who, wearied
with anarchy, bloodshed and robbery, are
ready to encourage whatever steps the
Cabinet at Washington may be disposed
to pursue with a view to vindicate the
rights of its own citizens, preliminarily,
by quelling the factions, and restoring some-
thing like law and order throughout the
country. As things stand at present, it
would seem that this can be best done by
supporting General Vidaurri, now on his
way to the capital, with an effective force
to upset the Zuloaga Government. A few
thousand American bayonets, between
Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, is
probably all that would be needed. The
presence of such a force there, under the
prudent and experienced command of
Lieut. Gen. Scott, even if Vidaurri is
beaten back, which it is not likely he
will be, would give encouragement to the
Mexicans who are in favor of American
interference, but who dare not, at pres-
ent, so express themselves, and thus, in
any event, prepare the way for some sort
of a solution of this vexed question.—
Those American troops would be sent, not
as hostile invaders, but as a police force
to keep the peace, and to reinstate order
in a land where both peace and order are
virtually at an end. Justice to ourselves
would sanction the step, and duty to our
neighbor would approve it. If Vidaurri
succeeds, we can then, in conjunction
with him, come to some mutual understand-
ing, and, if expedient, look to a consolidation
of interests. If he does not succeed, even
then we shall be in an infinitely better
position than we are at present to protect
the lives and property of our citizens,
vindicate our national dignity, and give
such a turn to affairs as will eventually
lead to the settlement of what must other-
wise remain eternally one of the most vexed
of all our vexed questions."

Such a bold proceeding on the part
of the United States, would tally with the
sentiments of an extraordinary article in
the London Times, which substantially
complains that the United States do not
come forward in the cause of commerce,
humanity and good government—and,
above all, we presume, for the security of
British creditors of Mexico—to put a stop
to the disgraceful state of things "instan-
tly and without interfering in the slightest
degree with public liberty."

The late intelligence from Mexico is
that Zuloaga relies upon alliance with the
friends of Santa Anna for assistance, and
that several agents of the ex-Dictator had
passed through Havana en route for Vera
Cruz. Whatever may be the issue of the
approaching crisis, we have no confidence
that any ruler can be found in Mexico to
reconcile the ambitious clergy, the hostile
military chieftains and the ignorant and
ferocious populace. Even should the United
States take sides with any party and estab-
lish a Protectorate, it must maintain its
possession permanently, in order to

secure continued good order. This would
be tantamount to forcible annexation—and
we are not prepared to say that the pre-
sent condition of affairs would justify so
extraordinary a step. We agree with the
Charleston News that neither subjugation
nor a Protectorate entered into the mission
and purposes of a confederated Republic,
constituted like ours. Intervention may
become possible and appropriate, but not
in the form of interference in the internal
affairs of that country for any ulterior pur-
pose whatever. Such interference must
be limited to those conjunctures which
would involve principles of self-defence.
The United States could never fold their
arms and silently permit any foreign State
to intervene in Mexican affairs. Acqui-
sition of territory might be the inevitable
effect of a conflict, as indemnity for its
expenses, to prevent the intervention of
one or more of the States of Europe in the
concerns of Mexico, but it should form no
part of our policy primarily and by origi-
nal design. The problem is one of the
most interesting and important that can
engage the serious deliberations of our
statesmen.

Mecklenburg County Fair.

The Democrat of the 9th gives several
items of interest connected with the Fair
of the week before:

The 4th annual Fair of the Mecklen-
burg Agricultural Society was held on
Thursday and Friday last. There was a
very large number of persons in attendance
from this and adjoining counties, as well
as from South Carolina. We were grati-
fied to notice articles on exhibition from
Lincoln, Gaston, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union,
Davidson, Guilford and Caldwell counties,
N.C., and from York, Chester and Lan-
caster Districts, S.C. The Fair was a
complete success—there being a larger
number and a better variety of articles
exhibited than on any former occasion.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.—T he first
premium for the best Agricultural Essay,
submitted to the Mecklenburg Agricul-
tural Society, was awarded to Samuel P.
Smith, Esq., of Charlotte. We have
heard but one opinion in regard to its
merits, and that was, that it is an excel-
lent production and very creditable to the
author. Mr. Smith, although a lawyer
by profession, takes much interest in the
success of Agriculture, and has given the
subject a good deal of study, hence the
production mentioned.

Dr. H. M. Jennings, of this county, was
awarded the second premium on Agricul-
tural Essays. And we learn that the Es-
say was considered by the committee as
highly creditable to Dr. Jennings who is
a practical farmer and takes a great deal
of interest in such matters.

SOUTHERN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—
A convention was held in this town on
Thursday last for the purpose of forming
a Southern Pomological Society. Dele-
gates were present from New Hanover,
Guilford, Lincoln, Cabarrus, Gaston, Row-
an, Iredell and Mecklenburg counties, N.
C., and from Spartanburg, Union, York
and Chester Districts, S. C.

The convention was organized by ap-
pointing A. B. Springs, Esq., of York, S.
C., President, and W. A. Williams, of
Charlotte, Secretary.

The official proceedings of the conven-
tion were not prepared in time for publi-
cation this week, but we will state that
the society was permanently organized
by the election of Dr. C. W. of Chester,
S. C., as President, Dr. C. L. Hunter of
Lincoln, vice President, Mr. Mendenhall
of Greensboro, Treasurer, W. A. Williams
of Charlotte, Secretary, and B. F. Arthur
of Union, S. C., corresponding Secretary.

The society is to hold its next meeting
in this town on the third Thursday in Au-
gust next.

Georgia Legislature.

This body assembled in Milledgeville
on Wednesday the 3d inst. The Session
will, no doubt, be one of much labor, and
calculated to give an additional promulga-
tion to the Empire State of the South.—
We are promised an occasional correspon-
dence from the Capitol, by a gentle-
man for many years well posted up in the
affairs of the State.

On the assembling of the Legislature,
the Governor, Joseph E. Brown, delivered
his Message. It is unusually long, and
embraces among its leading topics a com-
prehensive review of the bank question,
in which the Governor recommends that
no more banks be chartered under the
present system, and that penalties be pro-
vided against those that refuse compli-
ance with the late Bank act. He recom-
mends the prohibition of the emission of
small bills, and the establishment of a
sub-treasury system.

In reference to the Western and At-
lantic Railroad, the message is very ex-
plicit, and proposes a plan by which a
common school fund may be raised out of
its earnings, or income, besides devoting
a considerable sum annually to the dimi-
nution of taxes, and the payment of es-
pecial appropriations. His plan proposes
an endowment of \$200,000 to the State
University, and fifty thousand dollars
each to the denominational Colleges, and
to the Military Institute.

He recommends State aid in the con-
struction of Railroads, under certain re-
strictions, also urges some changes in our
penal code in reference to the penalty for
Voluntary Manslaughter, enlarging the
discretion of Judges, and to compel per-
sons accused of criminal offences to come
to trial at the earliest period when a fair
investigation can be had. He also recom-
mends the passage of a law authorizing
a change of venue in cases where a
fair trial can not be had in the county
where the offence was committed.

He recommends certain changes in the
tax laws as applied to bank agencies, cer-
tain railroads, &c. He recommends an
appropriation to the State Agricultural
Society, for the purpose of fitting up their
grounds, &c.

The above embraces the leading points
of discussion in the message. On the
whole, as a State paper, it is an ableson-
der, and is likely to attract considerable
attention.

The Charlotte Democrat learns that the
Rev. H. B. Cunningham, of that county,
is to take the editorial chair of the South-
ern Presbyterian at Charleston, S. C.

UNIVERSITY OF VA.—Last week there
were 597 matriculates of the University,
366 being from Virginia. It is thought
the number of matriculates before the
close of the session will be 700.

THE SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—
The synod of South Carolina, the Synod
of South Carolina closed its annual Ses-
sion in that place, on Saturday night last,
at eleven o'clock.

There were one hundred and five mem-
bers in attendance, and the regular busi-
ness of the body went on smoothly and
harmoniously to the close. The appointed
time for its convocation was anticipated by
one day, which was spent in strictly devo-
tional exercises.

On Wednesday morning Dr. Smythe
delivered a most edifying and affecting
sermon upon the subject of revivals.—
Though weak in body, his vigorous mind
is unimpaired, and the glow of zeal and
piety remains in full force. Dr. Thorne-
well was called away on Saturday by afflic-
tions in his congregation, and thus many
who expected to hear him were disappointed.
But Dr. Howe, who was appointed to
fill his place, did it most nobly.

The Methodist, Baptist, and Presby-
terian Churches were all filled on Sunday
with serious and delighted congregations.
It was pleasant to witness the harmony
and brotherly affection of the different
denominations. So may it ever be.

Dr. Adger was inaugurated Professor
of Ecclesiastical History in the Seminary
at Columbia. He is a gentleman of fine
abilities, and a fit colleague of Drs. Le-
land, Howe and Thornewell.

Dr. McBryde, a returned Missionary
from China, was elected Moderator, and
presided with dignity and efficiency.
We were pleased to see among us once
more Dr. J. L. Wilson, who is a native of
our District, and was for fifteen years a
Missionary in Africa, but now one of the
Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of
Foreign Missions. He delivered on Sat-
urday a most stirring address upon the
subject of Foreign Missions.

We shall long remember the meeting of
the Synod of South Carolina in our town.

PRIVATE CORNER.

M. D. WILLIAMS.—The two poems
are very good. Miss S. J. C. WHITE-
LEY.—Canto I of "The Broken String"
is a fine specimen, and gives promise of a
very valuable addition to our poetical works
—he pleased to see more of it. LOTTIE
LAWSON.—Your poetry is poetry, it matters
not if you do not deprecate your capacity.
Our readers, many of them, watch for your
name regularly. And we are glad to announce
to such, an arrival of a fine large budget. And
now if we were permitted to spread be-
fore them your private letter! How it
made the glow of pleasure chase to and
fro across our face! Can you not wish
just such a letter for the Times. We en-
joy any thing so much more when others
participate with us. Though in *seems* a
bachelor, yet we have none of the selfish
feeling. . . . S. X.—Richmond corres-
pondence just in time for this number.
Glad to hear from you and to know you
take so much interest in a Southern pa-
per. Will write you soon.

North-Carolina Productivity.

North-Carolina from the seashore to
its western limit, is probably as well watered
as any equal extent of territory on the
face of the globe, and in all the middle
and upper portions, the supply of water
power is inexhaustible. In fact there are
single rivers, such as the Catawba and
French Broad, or "Racing River" of the
Cherokees, which are sufficient to
move the machinery of a State. Through-
out our entire territory, there are no bar-
ren wastes, and rarely a square mile to be
found, which cannot maintain its propor-
tionate share of population. In all its
parts, too, the variety, magnitude and
beauty of its forest fully sustain the en-
comiums of those early explorers. While
the seaboard counties have those peculiar
to that region, like the cypress,
juniper, live oak, and the gigantic pines
of the swamps, fit to become the "masts
of great Armadas," and the mountains
such varieties as are suited to a harder
climate, the State as a whole seems to
contain representatives of almost all the
trees of the North American forest in
their fullest and grandest development,
and to afford in the greatest profusion all
the materials of the most beautiful woods
for the uses of the artificer.

When we look beneath the surface of
the earth there are abundant objects of
interest. North Carolina has the distinc-
tion of being the first of all the govern-
ments of the world that ordered a geologi-
cal survey of its territory, and she has in
my opinion, a greater variety of mineral
substances than any single State of the
Union. Not only does she present the
diamond, platinum, gold, silver and many
other substances interesting to the man of
science, for their rarity, or attractive to
the lovers of ornament, for their beauty,
but she possesses in great abundance those
minerals which add most to the wealth
and permanent prosperity of a State.
Though her coal measures are not per-
haps as extensive as those of some of the
other States, yet they are sufficiently so
to be inexhaustible, while the coals are of
the very best qualities for fuel, for the
making of gas, and for the manufacture of
iron.

With respect to the ores of iron, I think
she may fairly claim to be the first of all
the States, because she not only has all
such ores as they possess, in the greatest
abundance, but she is the only one known
to contain the rare and valuable black
band ore, and that in quantities vastly sur-
passing the deposits in Scotland itself.
When, therefore, we look to the coal mea-
sures on Deep River, and find all these ores
in the greatest abundance, overlying, and
consider all the advantages of this locality,
we can hardly doubt the correctness of the
opinion expressed by the most experienced
miners and manufacturers of iron, that
when proper outlets are opened, by the
completion of the works of improvement
now in progress, iron can be there made
and transported to Wales, and sold at as
cheap a rate as that of which the Welsh
manufacturers now afford the article.

Extensive beds of valuable marls are
ascertained to exist over almost the entire
eastern portion of the State, and afford
the means of making fertile, most parts of
that section. Recent examinations have
brought to light to so great an extent,
lime, copper ores, and other valuable min-
erals, as to satisfy every one that North
Carolina is eminently fortunate in her
geological formations.

The agricultural productions of the
State are not less varied than its surfaces
and soils. I know of no article grown in
New England, or New York, that cannot
be obtained with less labor, and at lower
rates in the mountain region of North

Carolina.—Whatever the middle and
western States of the Union yield can be
produced in abundance, not only in the
central parts, but in fact all over our
State. While tobacco may be profitably
grown in almost every portion of it, some
of the northern counties produce varieties
equal and probably superior, to what old
Virginia herself, or any other part of the
world grows. Cotton of fine qualities is
produced in the lower counties, in as
great quantity to the acre, and with as
high profits, as in the south western States.
The progress this culture has of late made
with us, when we consider the large area
suitable to it, renders it probable that at
no distant day North Carolina will take
rank among the first cotton States of the
Union. The rice of the Cape Fear is es-
timated equal to the best in the world, and
its culture may be largely extended in
that region. The lowland counties of the
east and northeast, as producers of bread-
stuffs, are destined to be to the adjacent
regions what Egypt was in the time of
the Pharaohs.

The grape is indigenous in every part
of the State, from Currituck to Cherokee, and
among the hundred of native varieties that
are from time to time brought to light,
there are doubtless many which will equal
possibly surpass the delicious Suppennong
of the Albemarle region, and the famous
Catawba of Buncombe. With such indi-
cations, and our favorable soils, and climate,
why may we not in time, approximate
the vineyards of France and Germany?

Mr. Webster once remarked to me in
conversation, that he did not believe that
we should ever be able to obtain good
wine from the Atlantic slope of the Ameri-
can continent. The reason given by him
was this: the prevailing winds of the
temperate regions being from the west, and
as in the United States they came from the
land, a much higher degree of heat was felt
in the summer than in Europe, where they
blew from the Atlantic ocean. Hence he
thought the extreme heat of the summer
here would bring about too soon an acetous
fermentation, unfavorable to the produc-
tion of good wines. If this view should
present an insurmountable difficulty, with
respect to wines made from foreign grapes
that ripen in the heat of our summers, it
nevertheless would not exist in the case of
the natives, which do not usually come to
maturity until the greatest heats of the
summer are past, namely in the months of
September and October. In fact, in a
district of a few miles in extent on the
Troy mountain, where neither dew nor
frost are ever known, and which is remark-
able for the variety and excellence of its
native grapes, they are often found in
fine condition in the open air, as late as
December.

In the wine districts of France, there
are embraced in all about eight thousand
square miles a considerable portion of
which consists of rocky steeps, and ter-
races, unfitted for the production of the
cereals, and yet the yield in wine is of
the value of more than fifty millions of
dollars annually, while the product of
brandy is from ten to twelve millions.
It thus appears that the whole yield
from these eight thousand miles of ter-
ritory, is equal to about one half of the
average value of the cotton crop of the
United States for the last five years.
There is doubtless in North-Carolina, a
much greater amount of land than this,
suitable to the growing of grapes, and
may we not hope, one of these days, to
become a great wine producing communi-
ty?

With the single exception of the sugar
from the cane, I know of no agricultural
product of the Union, which is not suited
to our State. I do not merely mean to
say that they may be produced, but
that they all find in our limits their
appropriate soil and climate, and can be
successfully cultivated to an extent great-
ly surpassing the wants of our own peo-
ple.—Clingman's Address.

A FUNNY EXPLOSION.—A baggage-
man at the Central Depot while handling
a trunk in the usual slam-bang manner
of that class of citizens, threw it down
with such force as to explode a pistol with-
in. The pistol exploded a canister of
powder, the powder exploded the trunk,
and the trunk exploded the baggage-man,
tumbling him head over heels; and served
him right at that. If such an accident
could happen semi-occasionally, it would
be a glorious thing. It might kill a few
baggage smashers, but the community
could endure that loss in consideration
of the gentler handling which their lug-
gage would receive.

THE SANDSTONE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The old North State has long been
known to be rich in her minerals; but the
development of these natural resources is
due, in a great measure, to the exemplary
efforts of Professor Emmons, the talented
State geologist and mineralogist. At the
late Fair in Raleigh, the utility of the
North Carolina sandstone for architectural
purposes, was highly recommended, and
the effect of its use in building, was
William Perceval, Esq., a Richmond ar-
chitect of talent and education, who is be-
coming well known and appreciated in our
Southern States.

We have long since advocated the tak-
ing advantage of the fact that there is
more in Virginia and North Carolina earth,
than is dreamt of in our "foggy" world's
philosophy.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE COLLEGES.—Wofford and the Fe-
male Colleges opened on the 1st inst.,
with most flattering prospects. Each in-
stitution has large accessions, both in the
Preparatory and Collegiate Departments.
It was in our purpose this week, to have
given the figures, but learn, on inquiry,
that many are yet expected to enter. We
shall therefore defer further notices for
the present, barely remarking, that no
friend of these institutions can fail to be
encouraged by the success which has al-
ready attended them.—Spartan (S. C.)

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—The Legislature
stands: Senate, Republicans 10; Demo-
crats 14; House of Delegates, Republicans
34, Democrats 38. Three still doubtful.
The Chicago Tribune and the Chairman
of the Republican State Committee, admit
that the Douglas men have a majority on
joint ballot of 8.

A RUMINATING PEOPLE.—The Louisi-
ville, Ky., Democrat says that

